THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9645. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1783.

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PIER OF ST ANDREWS.

IT being resolved to build an addition to the PIER of ST ANDREWS of about 200 feet in length, and 27 feet thick at bottom, besides a Break water, 21 feet at top, and 20 feet of height,—any person or persons who may incline to undertake the said work, are desired to lodge immediately with Stuart Grace, town-clerk of St Andrews, proposals for executing the same, with estimates of the expence.

Not to be repeated.

ROUP OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

UPON Monday the 7th of July, there will be SOLD by roup, at Balfarg farm, near Balbirny, Fife,

A Number of YOUNG HORSES, two, three, and four year olds, bred upon this and the adjoining farm, mostly of the draught sort, and of excellent kinds.—Some Galloways for the saddle, and a clever Mare four years old, got by Badger. Also, a number of Young Stots, and Work Oxen, in fine order.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq one of the principal clerks of Session. The House consists of nine fire rooms, with kitchen, servants hall, &c. The premises are all in exceeding good repair, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. There are two good gardens and an orchard, all completely stocked with standard and wall-fruit trees of the best kinds, with Green-House, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.

The entry to be at Martinmas next. The house and grounds to be seen on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

TRINITY MAINS

TO LET for a few Years.

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and Two small PARKS, to be entered to against the first of July.

The situation of the place is remarkably pleasant, and well adapted for sea-bathing, situated on the banks of the Forth, one mile west of Leith, and about the same distance from Edinburgh.

For particulars, apply to John Neall and Son, Edinburgh.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of Port-Glasgow, on Monday the 14th of July next, at the hour of twelve noon,

417 Casks, containing 4065 gallons Brandy, and the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of the Ship Greyhound, with the Materials of the Hull, after being broke up;—a parcel of grape and round Shot, two Carriage Guns, four-pounders; two Ladles and Ramrods; two Cohorns, four pounders; two Muskets, six Bayonets, eight Cutlasses, and seven Pistols.

For HALIFAX,
The Brigantine SWALLOW,
burden about 160 tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 1st July.

For fright or passage apply to Messrs Morison and Company, Greenock; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; David Paterson, Edinburgh; or William Forsyth, Aberdeen.

The Swallow is a new vessel, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a remarkable fast sailer.

For JAMAICA,
And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,
BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

[Having been favoured by a correspondent with a copy of the new Stamp Act, we flatter ourselves the following abstract of it will be agreeable to most of our readers, what appeared formerly in the London papers being very imperfect.]

Abstract of the act for repealing an act made in the twenty-second year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for "charging a stamp-duty upon inland bills of exchange, pro-"missory notes, or other notes, payable otherwise than upon "demand;" *and for granting new stamp-duties on bills of exchange, promissory and other notes; and also stamp-duties upon receipts.*

I. THAT from and after the 1st day of August, 1783, the rates and duties granted by an act made and passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for charging a stamp-duty on inland bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other notes, payable otherwise than upon demand," shall cease, determine, and be no longer paid and payable.

II. That from and after the said 1st day of August, 1783, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout the kingdom of Great Britain, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several rates and duties following; that is to say,

For every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall not amount to the sum of fifty pounds, there shall be charged a stamp-duty of sixpence:

For every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall amount to the sum of fifty pounds, or upwards, there shall be charged a stamp-duty of one shilling.

III. That from and after the first day of September, 1783, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout the kingdom of Great Britain, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several rates and duties following; that is to say;

For every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt, or other discharge given upon the payment of money, amounting to two pounds, and not amounting to the sum of twenty pounds, shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, there shall be charged a stamp-duty of two-pence:

For every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt, or other discharge given upon the payment of money, amounting to the sum of twenty pounds and upwards, shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, there shall be charged a stamp-duty of four-pence.

IV. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to charge any draft or order, for the payment of money on demand, upon any banker, or person or persons acting as a banker, residing, or transacting the business of a banker, within ten miles of the place of abode of the person or persons drawing such draft or order; or to charge any receipt for any money paid into the Bank of England, or the house of any banker; or any receipt, or other discharge, given for any money received on any dividend, payable from the public or government funds established by parliament; or any receipt given on the back of any bill of exchange, promissory, or other note, stamped in pursuance of this act; or upon any bank note, or bank post bill; or to any letter acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills, notes, or remittances; or any receipt indorsed on, or contained in the body of any deed, bond, mortgage, or other obligatory instrument, already directed to be stamped by any law now in being; or to any release or acquittance by deed; or to any receipt given by the treasurer of the navy for any money imprested to, or received by him, for the service of the navy; or to the receipt of any agent for money imprested by or to him on account of the pay of the army or ordnance; or to any receipt given by any officer, seaman, or soldier, or their representative, for or on account of any wages, pay, or pension due to them from the navy, army, or ordnance; or to any receipt given upon any navy, victualling, or ordnance bill, issued, or to be issued, before the said 1st day of *September*, 1783.

V. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge any bill of exchange, promissory or other note, draft, or order, payable upon demand, issued in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall not exceed the sum of twenty one shillings.

VI. Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, payable upon demand, with any higher stamp-duty than the sum of three pence, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall not amount to the sum of ten pounds.

VII. Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any receipt given upon the back of any foreign bill of exchange.

VIII. Provided also, That no foreign bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order shall be charged with any higher stamp duty than sixpence; but that every duplicate and triplicate of such foreign bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, shall be chargeable with the like stamp duty of sixpence.

IX. And whereas it may be proper to exempt all promissory and other notes and bills, issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, from the payment of the stamp duties imposed by this act upon promissory and other notes, in consideration, and upon payment of a certain sum of money in lieu thereof; be it therefore enacted, That all promissory and other notes and bills, issued by the said Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, shall be exempted from the stamp duties hereby imposed upon promissory or other notes, upon payment of the annual sum of twelve thousand pounds, by the said Governor and Company, into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, by half yearly payments; such payments to be made on or before the 10th day of *October*, and the 5th day of *April*, in every year; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

X. And, in order to prevent, as far as may be, any evasion of the aforesaid duties on receipts, be it further enacted, That the whole sum for which any receipt shall be given, shall be really and *bona fide* inserted in such receipt; and that all and every person and persons who shall give or accept any receipt or acquittance, in which a less sum shall be expressed therein than the sum actually received, with an intent fraudulently to evade the said duties, or either of them; or shall separate or divide the sum actually paid or received into divers receipts, with intent to evade the said duties, or either of them; or shall be guilty of, or concerned in, any fraudulent contrivance or device whatsoever, with intent or design to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties, or either of them, imposed upon receipts by this act, every such person so offending shall forfeit the sum of 10*l.* to be recovered as herein-after is directed.

XI. That all receipts in which the sum mentioned therein shall be expressed to be in full, or as a satisfaction of all demands, and all general acknowledgments of debts or demands being discharged, shall be deemed and taken to be receipts for above the sum of 20*l.* within the intent and meaning of this act, and shall be liable to the stamp-duty of 2*d.* hereby imposed.

XII. And, for ascertaining by whom the said stamp-duties herein-before granted shall be payable, be it further enacted, That the duty hereby granted on any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, shall be paid by the person or persons giving the same; and the duty hereby granted on any receipt shall be paid by the person or persons by whom the same shall be required; except such receipts as shall be for money paid to any person or persons in respect of any salary, pension, debt, or other sum payable from his Majesty to such person or persons, in which case the duty on such receipt shall be paid by the person or persons giving the same.

XIII. That, for the better and more effectually levying and collecting the said duties herein-before granted, the same shall be under the care and management of the Commissioners for the time being appointed to manage the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper; for which purpose they, or the major part of them, are hereby required and impowered to employ the necessary officers under them, and to use and provide such stamps for the said several duties as shall be requisite in that behalf, and to do all other things necessary to be done for putting this act into execution with relation to the said duties, in the like, and in as full and ample manner, as they, or the major part of them, are authorised to put in execution any former law concerning stamped vellum, parchment, and paper.

XIV. And, for the better securing the said stamp-duties hereby imposed, be it further enacted, That all vellum, parchment, and paper, upon which any such bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, receipt, or other discharge, given for the payment of money, shall be ingrossed or written, shall, before the same shall be ingrossed or written, be brought to the head office for stamping and marking of vellum, parchment, and paper; and the said Commissioners, by themselves or their officers, shall, from time to time, stamp or mark, as this act directs, any quantities of vellum, parchment, or paper, upon payment of the said duties: And if any such bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, receipt, or other discharge given for the payment of money, so hereby directed to be stamped, shall not be marked or stamped as by this act is directed, or shall be marked or stamped for a lower duty than as aforesaid, no such bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, receipt, or other discharge, shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court to be good or available in law or equity.

XV. Provided always, That all unstamped receipts, in which any sum of money, not amounting to two pounds, shall be expressed, and which shall (by the insertion of the words, *in full of all demands*, or otherwise) be given as a general acknowledgment of all debts or demands being discharged, shall be pleaded or given in evidence, and may be available in law for such sum so expressed, but not as a general acknowledgment of all debts or demands being discharged.

XVI. Provided also, That all receipts, impressed with a stamp of two-pence, in which any sum of money, amounting to 2*l.* and not amounting to the sum of 20*l.* shall be expressed, and which shall (by the insertion of the words, *in full of all demands*, or otherwise) be given as a general acknowledgment of all debts or demands being discharged, may be pleaded or given in evidence, and may be available in law for such sum so expressed, but not as a general acknowledgment of all debts or demands being discharged.

XVII. And whereas a great number of stamps, for the value of three-pence, may, under the said recited act of the last session of Parliament, have been already provided and impressed upon sheets or pieces of paper, intended for bills of exchange, promissory and other notes, which said bills of exchange, and notes, may have been printed from copper plates provided for that purpose: And whereas it might be a very great inconvenience and loss to merchants, tradesmen, and others, to have such stamps cancelled, and to provide others of the denomination required by this act; be it therefore further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners of his Majesty's stamp-duties, where bills of exchange, or promissory or other notes, shall by this act require a stamp of sixpence only, to mark an additional stamp of three-pence to the stamp of three-pence already impressed on the same, under the said recited act of the last session of Parliament; and such bill of exchange, promissory and other note, so stamped with the two several stamps of three-pence and three-pence, shall be considered as good and valid as if the same had been stamped or marked with one stamp of sixpence, as herein before directed, and shall have the same force and effect in law or equity, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. That the same allowance shall be made on present payment of the several duties granted by this act, only in such manner as by any former law relating to stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, is directed and allowed.

XIX. That such stamps as the said Commissioners are hereby directed and authorised to provide and use, shall and may be altered and renewed in such manner as any other stamps on vellum, parchment, or paper, are, by any former law relating to stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, directed to be altered and renewed.

XX. Any person counterfeiting the stamps, or uttering such counterfeits, shall suffer death as a felon.

XXI. Duties granted by this act to be levied, &c. as those under former stamp-acts.

XXII. That all pecuniary penalties hereby imposed shall go

and be paid, the one moiety thereof to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety thereof, with full costs of suit, to the person or persons who shall inform and sue for the same, in any of his Majesty's courts at Westminster, for offences committed in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, and in his Majesty's Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, or Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed.

XXIII. Duties to be paid to Receiver General of stamp-duties.

XXIV. A separate account thereof to be kept by the Auditor of the Exchequer.

XXV. Relates to the application of the duties.

XXVI. Persons sued for executing this act, may plead the general issue, and shall be entitled to treble costs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS *Tuesday, June* 24.

COTTON AND FLAX MANUFACTURE.

THE House went into a Committee, Sir Harry Houghton in the chair, on the linen and cotton manufactures, when, after a conversation between the following members, viz. Mr Stanley, Mr Coke, Mr Dempster, Mr Pultney, Gen. Burgoyne, Lord Surrey, Lord Mahon, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Fraser, and the Marquis of Graham, who made an elegant and spirited speech on the occasion, the Committee agreed to these resolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in the present state of the commerce of Great-Britain, the preservation of the cotton and linen manufactures is an object of the utmost importance, and deserves the serious and immediate consideration of this House.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a drawback be allowed of the duties now payable on the soap and starch used and consumed in preparing the raw material of flax and cotton manufacture, and in the progress of the same to a finished state for sale. [Amendment made by Lord Mahon, and agreed to by the House, "in such way and manner as shall tend to prevent frauds and abuses in the said drawback."]

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a drawback be allowed of the duties now payable on all brimstone and saltpetre used in making oil of vitriol.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties now payable on the importation of pot, pearl, wood, and weed ashes, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid."

The report is to be made to the House, and they are to take the same into consideration on Thursday. — Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, June* 25.

READ a second time, and committed for to-morrow, the medicine duty bill. Also read a second time and committed for Tuesday, the Commissioners of accounts bill.

Mr Richard Smith made another report from the Select Committee on India affairs, which was ordered to be printed.

Lord Ludlow informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited on with their addresses of Friday and Monday, and would give directions accordingly.

General *Smith* said, that as a noble Lord had given notice that on Friday he should move that the American regiments be entitled to half-pay; it was fit the House should know upon what grounds such a grant was to be proposed; to which end he moved that copies of letters, or extracts, written by any of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, to our Commanders in America, relative to raising the above regiments, together with the letters of service, be laid before the House.

Lord *North* said, he had an objection to the motion, which was, that there was no time now to comply with the motion; for, as the whole of the American correspondence must be looked into, the Session would expire before the order of the House could be fulfilled; therefore, either the business of the half-pay to the American regiments must be dropped for the present year, or the Hon. General must not insist on his motion. Indeed, he believed the Hon. General would withdraw it, when he should inform him, that it was not on the ground of the letters of service that he intended to propose the pay; nor was it under any idea that half-pay was promised when the corps was raised; but simply in consequence of a letter from Lord George Germain to Sir Henry Clinton in 1779, which letter was written with the consent of all his Majesty's Ministers, and which held out to the Provincial regiments the hope of half-pay, as a reward for their services, and an inducement to the people of that country to recruit them with more alacrity. If the House, however, should not think that the public faith was pledged in this letter, he would wave all claim to the half-pay; for it was upon this letter, the services of these regiments as soldiers, and their sufferings as men attached to the Government of this country, that he rested the claim, and on these accounts it did not appear to him that the motion was necessary.

General *Smith* said, he did not want to know simply whether half-pay had been promised to these regiments, but whether there might not likewise have been an express stipulation the time they were raised that they should *not* have any claim for half-pay.

Mr *Hussey* was of opinion, that as most of the officers were natives of Great-Britain or Ireland, they could not be entitled to half-pay on the score of suffering for their loyalty to this country; this was a species of claim which ought to be confined to Americans. In respect to any promise of half-pay, so far was it from being made, that it was generally understood in America, when the regiments were raised, that no half-pay was to be allowed, when commissions in them were not thought worth accepting, and he had heard that a commission in one of them had been sold for the small sum of fourteen pounds; at last they were disposed of to English and Irish officers, who had sold out of British regiments.

Lord *North* admitted, that when the regiments were raising, it was the intention of Government that they should not have half-pay; but it was afterwards found expedient to offer it, in order to induce the Loyalists to enter. He believed the Hon. Gentleman was a little mistaken in respect to the country of the officers; there might be some English and Irish among them, but he believed by far the greater number were made up of Americans. In the five regiments, indeed, which had been put upon the British establishment, the officers, he thought, might be chiefly English and Irish. The regiment of Loyal Irish raised in America, was composed entirely of Irishmen, and now upon the establishment; but the other regiments raised there, were chiefly officered by Americans; and he hoped the meritorious services of those gentlemen, with the Secretary of State's letter, would be a sufficient inducement to the House to accede to the proposition, which he should have the honour to lay before them on Friday.

Sir *Henry Clinton* said, that finding it difficult to get officers to accept of commissions in the American regiments, he had, on some occasions, appointed to commands in them, those who had distinguished themselves in the regular service, but who had sold out of it.

Gen. *Conway*, Mr *W. Pitt*, and one or two members also spoke; Mr *Montague* then begged gentlemen would not anticipate a debate, which would come on properly on Friday.

Sir *George Yonge* said the greatest part of the letters moved for by the Hon. General were already before the House.

On this the motion was withdrawn.

Gen. *Smith* then moved for a list of all the regiments raised in Great Britain and Ireland, during the American war, without promise of half-pay.

Lord *North* said, that the motion being innocent, he should not oppose it; but if it was intended by it, that the proposition he was to make in favour of the American officers, should be understood as an encouragement to the regiments alluded to in the motion to hope for half-pay, he would strongly oppose it; as no comparison would hold between the two cases. The regiments, raised at home, had disclaimed all idea of half-pay; they were raised under the express stipulation that they should have *none*. The officers had great merit in standing forth in their country's cause; but that merit would have been lessened, if the idea of half-pay had been in their contemplation. On the other hand, the American regiments had served where the war raged; they had born all the hardships and fatigues of the war, and had exposed themselves to every danger; and, what was still more, in order to do this, they had abandoned their property and connections; and, therefore, had merit to plead, which a grateful nation could never overlook.

Governor *Johnstone* said, that though the regiments which never left England might not have any pretensions to half-pay, yet the case was very different with those now serving abroad. If fighting gallantly in their country's cause was a recommendation, they had a very strong one. Colonel Humberstone's regiment had been by sea and land, in six engagements, and had buried two-thirds of the privates, and three-fifths of the officers; and if this was not merit, he was at a loss to know what was.

The motion was then disposed of without any division.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The order of the day for taking the King's message into consideration being next read, the Speaker left the chair, and the House went into a committee of supply.

Lord *John Cavendish* said the committee must necessarily feel the most lively sentiments of affection to his Majesty, for the gracious manner in which he had determined to provide for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, without calling upon his people for any additional supply to his civil list.—His Majesty had graciously resolved to take upon himself the whole of the annual expence, and to allow his Royal Highness 50,000 l. a-year: But the committee could not be ignorant of the state of the civil list. About 50,000 l. had been set aside towards paying debts, which would keep the civil list down to 850,000 l. a-year, for about six years to come, and 50,000 l. a-year more to the Prince, would leave his Majesty's revenue so low, that it would be barely sufficient to discharge the different claims upon it. In such a situation, it was not surprising that his Majesty should call upon his faithful Commons for a temporary aid to equip his son at the outset; and he was persuaded there was not a person in that House who would not feel a readiness to provide for the ease and convenience of the royal family. The Prince's house had not been inhabited for a long time, and a thousand things were wanting to make it convenient; the Prince was a young man, consequently could not be expected to be a very great œconomist; and no one would wish to see him uncomfortable at his first outset in life.—His Lordship concluded by moving that the sum of 60,000 l. be granted to his Majesty towards settling the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

Mr *Martyn* gave his hearty assent to the motion, saying he was rejoiced to find that the attempts which had been made to disturb the peace of the royal family, had not succeeded; he rejoiced also that the plan for settling a larger revenue on the Prince, than would have been consistent with the present situation of this country, had miscarried, through the opposition of the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Nothing further was said in the course of the debate against the propositions, but attacks were made upon Lord North by Mr W. Pitt, for having, as was rumoured, endeavoured to carry in the cabinet a measure for settling an enormous revenue on the Prince, such as the country could not bear, and contrary to his express declaration in Parliament, "when he pledged himself not to call upon that House for any addition to the civil list," which he said would be sufficient, with the last augmentation of 100,000 l. a-year, to enable his Majesty to provide for the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

Lord *North* thought it strange that this charge should be brought against him by one not in Parliament at the time he was supposed to have made this declaration. The truth was, he had never made any such declaration in the sense in which he was astonished to find some had misunderstood it. The augmentation of 100,000 l. was voted when the Prince was about 15 years of age; and gentlemen at all acquainted with Court must know, that between the time when the Prince of Wales is in the course of his education with his governor and preceptors, and his final departure from his father's house, on being at age, there was a period during which the Prince of Wales always had an establishment. To this establishment, and to this only he alluded; for to have meant his final and separate establishment would have been absurd, as the accounts before the House, when it voted 100,000 l. additional to the civil list, proved that his Majesty's expenses amounted annually to more than 880,000 l. Was it to be supposed then, that out of 900,000 l. he could have defrayed the King's expences, amounting to 880,000 l. and with the remaining 20,000 l. support a separate establishment for the Prince of Wales? the very nature of the case showed what kind of establishment he meant.

Mr *Pitt* replied, that even with this explanation, he should have understood the noble Lord to have meant a separate establishment; as it was incredible, that after he had come twice to Parliament, to pay off debts on the civil list, the House would have treated the proposition for 100,000 l. a year more with scorn and ridicule, if the noble Lord had not procured their assent, by assuring them that he should not call again on Parliament, even for the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

Lord *North* said, it was true he had twice applied to Parliament to pay off the debts on the civil list; but the first time he was *a* Minister, and not *the* Minister, being only Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a noble Duke at that time First Lord of the Treasury: but he denied that it was in consequence of any promise from him that the House consented to vote the 100,000 l. as it was not at the time that he made the promise alluded to, but some time afterwards. He remembered very well that he had been pressed to tie himself down to some promise; and he remembered also, that he was very guarded in his answer; all that he said, or would say, being, that—"As long as the Royal Family should remain in its present state, he would not apply to Parliament for any aid towards the Prince's establishment," meaning, as long as the Prince should remain in his father's palace. He found, he said, that persons of the best understanding had also the best *mis*-understanding; and, therefore, would advise them to follow his example, and not pledge themselves to any thing.

Mr *Fox* declared he understood the words spoken in the sense the Noble Lord had just stated, and well remembered, that when the Noble Lord spoke them, he wanted to pin him down to the assertion—"That he would provide for the Prince's separate establishment out of the 900,000 l."—and if he could have brought him to make that declaration, he had this answer ready—"If in six years hence you can make this sum serve for the purposes of separate establishments for the King and the Prince, you are of course, by six years, premature in your demand; 900,000 l. a-year will for six years be more than the King will want."—But the Noble Lord was guarded in his answer, constantly confining himself to this expression—"That as long as the Royal Family continued in their present situation, so long, &c." And so very far was this supposed promise of the Noble Lord from being the means by which the House had been induced to vote the 100,000 l. additional, that in fact the promise was not made for two years after. But, supposing the Noble Lord had made the promise, still he must say the present attack was perfectly unprovoked; for here was no breach of that promise; the House saw that the Prince was going to be maintained out of the 900,000 l. But the Honourable Member had a favourite tense in grammar, which he applied on very opposite occasions. He was always boasting of what he *would* do, if he had remained in Administration; and now with his rumours was criminating Ministers with what they *would* have done, but which they did not do. As to the rumours, he would say nothing about them; but he would say, that notwithstanding the present situation of the country, he should have thought it becoming the dignity of the nation to have settled a larger revenue than 50,000 l. a-year on the heir apparent. When his Royal Highness the Duke of York, afterwards James II. was presumptive heir to the Crown, he had an income of 100,000 l. a-year; so had King George II. when he was Prince of Wales. His present Majesty's father, indeed, had for a time no more than 50,000 l. but he was sure no one would ever wish to see such an effect produced again, by a similar cause, the only blot to be found in the escutcheon of the illustrious Princes of the House of Brunswick. But, whatever might be his own ideas of the matter, it was his duty to sacrifice them to the feelings of a parent, who was so deeply interested in the establishment of a Prince; and who, like a patriot King, preferred the ease of his subjects to the splendour of his son. In short, the House might consider this as a measure of his Majesty's, which they were only to register, if he might use the expression, without debate.

Sir *Grey Cooper* said, that when the Noble Lord made the promise which had been so strangely misunderstood, it was in a debate on the message from his Majesty for making a provision for his younger children, and for those of the Duke of Gloucester; that is to say, about two years after the additional 100,000 l. had been voted; consequently it was a gross misrepresentation to say, that if that promise had not been made, the 100,000 l. would not have been voted.

Mr *T. Pitt* agreed with the Hon. Baronet, Mr Fox and Lord North, in the explanation given to his promise, in which sense it struck him at the time it was made;—he thought it but justice to the noble Lord to say so much, and assented, therefore, most cordially to the vote, but as every guinea now given by the country at this period was more than three in our days of prosperity, he hoped the little that was given would be well received.—The question was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. W. Pitt wished to know if any material business was to come on during the remainder of the session, relative to the treaties with the different powers.

Mr Fox said, he remembered Lord Sydney's letter to the Lord Mayor, which said, that it would be known by the 5th of December, whether we should have peace or war. He remembered also, how much mistaken the noble Lord and his colleagues had been; he would therefore take warning by their mistake, and not fix any day, lest like them he should be disappointed.

Adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 26.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 22.

"At eight o'clock this evening arrived from the West-Indies, and anchored in the Sound, the Prince George and London, of 98 guns, Alfred, of 74, and Prothee, of 64 guns, after a tolerable passage. The remainder of the division passed by for Portsmouth. It is said Prince William-Henry is on board one of the ships passed by."

Upon the arrangement of the establishment for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we hear that the Hon. Thomas Erskine is to be Chancellor of the Principality of Wales.

Lord Ferrers yesterday, in the House of Peers, moved that their Lordships might be summoned for Tuesday next.

A petition from the American agents respecting the loyalists was presented yesterday to the House of Peers, and ordered to lie on the table.

Yesterday the bill for preventing abuses and establishing certain regulations in the several public offices therein mentioned was read a second time in the House of Peers, committed for Monday next, and their Lordships, upon motion, ordered to be summoned.

The Parliament will be prorogued this day fortnight for the summer; whether they will meet again on this side Christmas is uncertain.

We are assured from the most respectable authority, that no change whatever is expected to take place in Administration; but, on the contrary, that they are more cordially united than ever, and firmly resolved, in spite of every artifice that envy and malice can suggest, to omit no exertions for the attainment of the great objects of their hopes and wishes—the restoration of national dignity, power, and opulence.

The cauſe of the late difference having been variouſly ſtated, we are requeſted to publiſh the following as the authenticated particulars:—Some weeks ago the Duke of Portland waited on the King, with a propoſal for ſettling 100,000 l. a-year on the Prince of Wales, and, amongſt other particulars, mentioned ſome of the officers, &c. whom he intended for the eſtabliſhment. The King, it is ſaid, anſwered, in a very ſlight way, that he had no objection. The Duke of Portland and Mr Fox, in the mean time, inſinuated to the Prince of Wales, that they were reſolved to obtain him the above eſtabliſhment, and he was conſulted by them in filling up his ſervants with a view to Parliamentary ſupport. On Lord Temple's arrival from Ireland, he certainly had a long conference with the King, and it is ſuppoſed at this interview he aſſured his Majeſty he was ready, when called on, to take the place of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Notice was given in both Houſes of the day on which his Majeſty's meſſage was to be delivered: In the morning the Duke of Portland waited on the King with the papers for ſigning, on which he was informed (it is ſaid) by his Majeſty, "That ſuch a demand on his people at ſuch a time, was enormous; that the Miniſtry's affected regard to economy, he ſaw, was a mere pretence; that their officious interference between himſelf and his ſon met with his higheſt diſpleaſure, and that he would hear no terms from them on ſuch a ſubject."—This was a bitter pill for the proud leaders and the ſtarving dependents of the motley crew; but after a ſhort conference with each other, whilſt the King was expecting, and the nation wiſhing their retreat, they applied to the Prince of Wales to releaſe them from their engagements to him, and had the meanneſs to return and acquaint his Majeſty they fully acquieſced in his royal will! So true is the maxim, *that tyrants ſo readily become ſlaves*, and that thoſe who offer unprovoked inſult to their ſuperiors, will ſubmit to undergo the moſt contemptible humiliations! *Morn. Herald.*

The mails arrived yeſterday bring a confirmation of the fire in the dock-yard at Peterſburgh, on Saturday the 24th ult. The cauſe of this accident is yet unknown.

Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches were made up, and ſent expreſs to Plymouth, in order to be put on board a faſt ſailing ſhip to carry them over to Sir Guy Carleton at New York.

The laſt letters from Virginia contain great orders for all ſorts of goods to be ſent out as ſoon as poſſible; in conſequence of which two more large ſhips were put up to ſail the 20th of next month.

Yeſterday morning advice was received from Oſtend, that two large ſhips from Philadelphia arrived there the 19th inſt. and were going to France, where they were conſigned to; they were very deeply laden.

By recent and authentic accounts from Newfoundland we learn, that all the outward-bound trade is ſafe arrived there, and that the garriſon at St John's is in a very good condition, both which pieces of information muſt neceſſarily be acceptable to the public.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Holland ſays, that the middle claſs of people in the principal towns have aſſociated to learn the military diſcipline, in imitation of the volunteers of Ireland, which will, probably, lead to an alteration in their conſtitution.

The laſt letters from India mention a very important event that has taken place in our African concerns—that is, the payment of the troops in the ſervice of the Company, which had long been in arrear.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 26.

Bank Stock, 127½.	India Stock, ſhut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 83⅞ a ¾ a ¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 66¼ a ⅜ op.	India Bonds, 5 a 6 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 65¼ a ⅜.	Exch. Bills, 1 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Navy Bills, 11½ diſc.
Long Ann. ſhut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 66⅞ a ¾ a ⅞.
Short Ann. 1778, ſhut.	4 per cent. Scrip. 84¼ a ⅜.
South Sea Stock, ſhut.	Light Long. Ann. 21½ a 3-16ths.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 3 a 2¾ a 3 prem.
Ditto New Ann. ſhut.	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 11 s. 6 d. a 12 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1758, ſhut.	

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 25. N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

[For Abſtract of the new Stamp Act, ſee firſt page.]

Extract of a letter from London, June 26.

"This day, the bill, laying a further duty on ſtage coaches, and other carriages therein mentioned, was reported in the Houſe of Commons, and ordered to be ingroſſed.

"In a Committee on the bill for laying a ſtamp-duty on quack-medicines, went through the ſame, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

"A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill "for the "better preventing frauds in the landing and removing of wine "in this kingdom."

"Mr Sheridan preſented "a bill for granting to his Maje-"ſty ſeveral rates or duties upon waggons, wains, carts, and "other carriages not charged with any duties under the ma-"nagement of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe." The ſame was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

"Sir H. Houghton made a report from the Committee relative to the linen and cotton manufacture; the ſaid report being read, was upon motion ordered to be recommitted for to-morrow.

"Mr Ord reported the malt compenſation bill, which was read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingroſſed.

"Lord North preſented ſeveral letters relative to America; the titles were read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr Hughſon from the Exchequer likewiſe preſented "An "account of money iſſued purſuant to addreſſes:" "Account "of money paid to Duncan Campbell;" and, an "account of "monies paid into the Exchequer." The ſame being read, were ordered to lie on the table.

"A motion was made for leave to bring in "a bill for the "more effectual preventing the illegal importation of foreign "ſpirits, and for putting a ſtop to the private diſtillation of "Britiſh made ſpirituous liquors; for promoting and encou-"raging the making of ſpirits from foreign materials; for ex-"plaining ſuch part of the act, impoſing a duty upon male ſer-"vants, as relates to the right of appeal from the Juſtices of "Peace; to amend and rectify a miſtake in an act of the laſt "ſeſſion of Parliament, with reſpect to the removal of tea from "one part of this kingdom to other parts thereof, and for pre-"venting vexatious actions againſt officers of Exciſe, acting in "purſuance of the authority given by Exciſe ſtatutes." The ſame was, upon the queſtion put, ordered to be brought in.

"Mr Ord reported from the Committee of Supply of Wed-neſday laſt, the following Reſolution:—"That it is the opi-"nion of this Committee, that the ſum of 60,000 l. be grant-"ed, towards enabling his Majeſty to make a ſeparate eſta-"bliſhment for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales." The ſame was read and agreed to, *nem. con.*

"Mr Ord likewiſe reported the Reſolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, which was read and agreed to.

"The Secretary at War preſented "an account of repairing "the Scotch roads, and an account of Scotch corps."

"A motion was made, "That there be laid before this "Houſe an account of the dates of the ſeveral beating orders, or letters of ſervice, or other authorities, under which any Provincial corps have been raiſed in America, or the Weſt India Iſlands, ſince the commencement of the laſt war."

"Another motion was made for leave to bring in a bill "for "the increaſe and preſervation of his Majeſty's wood and tim-"ber, and ſupply of the royal navy therewith, and for the "better regulation of certain foreſts, chaſes, parks, waſtes, "woods, and wood-grounds belonging to his Majeſty." The ſame was agreed to, and a bill ordered.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Dublin to his Friend in Edinburgh, dated June 21. 1783.

"The moſt particular circumſtances relative to the loſs of the much lamented Mr Spalding, and his aſſiſtant, remains yet in obſcurity. I was preſent at an examination of the principal part of his ſhip's company, by your countryman Mr Dinwiddie. They confeſs to have drank ſome ſpirits on that fatal morning; and, as it is evident they were both ignorant and negligent in this important experiment, it is not to be ſuppoſed they would let ſlip truths that might tend to criminate themſelves. They all agree, that for the laſt half hour the ſignal ropes were entangled; owing, as they pretend, to a new improvement of Mr Watſon's, called a *garnet*, which was affixed to the top of the bell, in order to ſeparate and prevent the ropes from entangling. The laſt air barrel, they ſay, from the active ſtate of the tide, could not have reached them. The ſailors remarking, that the air, at that time, was perceptibly bubbling on the ſurface, Mr Dinwiddie concluded, that the ſtrong tide then running had heeled the bell; and, in that ſituation, had Mr Spalding adopted his own great improvement, that of cutting the balance-weight, the bell would have inſtantly overſet; ſo that their ſeeming dependence was in the ſignal ropes, from their being twiſted round the young man's arm. They ſay, that the bell was half full of water, which muſt have been owing to the inſtantaneous emiſſion of the air. But what is both ſurpriſing and ſuſpicious, no journal of Mr Spalding's can be found. Upon the whole, ſhould you take this myſterious affair in the moſt favourable light, groſs miſmanagement will appear; and poor Mr Spalding (whoſe loſs is univerſally regetted here) was himſelf highly blameable, in not having at leaſt a perſon on board fit to let blood; as it is the opinion of phyſicians here, he could have eaſily been reſtored. His crew ſay, his ſkin was exceeding warm ſome minutes after he came up; but, in place of a proper reſtorative, the ſea-monſters rolled him and Mr Watſon on the top of a hogſhead, and then laid them on the cold deck for ſix hours. Mr Spalding's face looked as if alive for ſix days; and both their bodies were quite limber, but Mr Watſon's began to putrify the fifth day. A watch was put upon the grave, to prevent the curioſity of anatomiſts. I was in company with Mr Spalding the very night he left this city, when he appeared to be in very high ſpirits. The cheſt containing 30,000 l. ſilver is almoſt at the keel of the ſhip, barred in with ſtrong bolts of iron, which, to get at, would require the veſſel's being blown to pieces."

This forenoon, the foundation ſtone of the George's Square New Aſſembly Rooms was laid in Buccleugh Place.—It bears the following inſcription:

FOUNDED JUNE 30. 1783.
——————Nunc pede libero
Pulſanda tellus——————

By the reduction of the military eſtabliſhment of Great Britain in the infantry to 64 regiments, excluſive of the two ſerving in India, being only four regiments leſs than the laſt peace eſtabliſhment, it plainly appears, that it is intended to keep up a much greater military force ſomewhere, than was ever known during peace ſince the Norman conqueſt; for, as by the loſs of the thirteen revolted provinces of America, the two Florida's, the iſland of Tobago, and the iſland of Minorca, 21 regiments, leſs than at the laſt peace, will be wanted, and only four reduced, it follows, that our preſent peace eſtabliſhment muſt of courſe be greater in Europe by 17 regiments. Now it appears that the troops in Great Britain are to be reduced to the old number of 17,483, including 2030 invalids. Where then are the redundant 17 regiments to be ſtationed, if not in Ireland?

The following inſtance of the humanity and generoſity of his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry is recited in a letter from Mr Richard Vallant (midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Torbay) to his friends in Birmingham, dated Port Royal harbour, April 24. 1783:—"The laſt time Lord Hood's fleet was here, a court-martial was held on Mr Benjamin Lee, midſhipman, for diſreſpect to a ſuperior officer, at which Lord Hood ſat as Preſident. The determination of the court was fatal to Lee, and condemned him to death. Deeply affected as the whole body of midſhipmen were at the dreadful ſentence, they knew not how to obtain a mitigation of it, ſince their brother Lee was ordered for execution. They had not time to make their appeal to the Admiralty, and deſpaired of meeting with any ſucceſs in a petition to Admiral Rowley. However, his Royal Highneſs generouſly ſtept forth, drew up a petition, to which he was the firſt that ſet his name, and ſolicited the reſt of the midſhipmen in port to do the ſame. He then himſelf carried the petition to Admiral Rowley, Commander in Chief, and in the moſt preſſing and urgent manner begged the life of our unfortunate brother, in which he ſucceeded, for Mr Lee is reprieved. We all acknowledge our warmeſt and grateful thanks to our humane, our brave, and our worthy Prince, who has ſo nobly exerted himſelf in preſerving the life of his brother ſailor."

The Thames, Captain Grindlay, arrived this day at Borrowſtounneſs from London.

A General Meeting of the REAL MEMBERS of St LUKE's LODGE is to be held on Wedneſday next, at *eight o'clock* in the evening, upon buſineſs of importance.—No letters will be ſent; ſo it is hoped the Brethren will accept of this as a ſufficient intimation, and be punctual to the hour.——As the buſineſs is of a private nature, no ſtrangers will be admitted.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 21.

"His Grace of Leinſter has, with that feeling humanity ſo peculiar to himſelf, ſet his countrymen the nobleſt example of beneficence:—In thoſe iron times of indigence, when periſhing thouſands feel the preſſing hand of poverty and famine, his Grace ſaw the glaring impropriety of pampering a ſtud, while the allowance of that generous and uſeful animal might reſcue a fellow-creature from the graſp of death! A horſe was an ornamental poſſeſſion; but his Grace called himſelf the ſteward of a princely fortune, and every child of diſtreſs was his brother;—trembling alive to the calls of wretchedneſs, he ordered that a grain ſhould not be given to his horſes, but every meaſure in his granary be ground, and diſtributed amongſt the indigent,—May pride profit by the example; may opulence learn from his benevolence, that a ſingle inſtance of ſuch noble feeling outweighs, in the ſcale of all beholding Providence, all the aſſumed dignity that the favour of monarchs, or the flowing wealth of Indus, could confer; and may this monument of virtue ſtand recorded on the book of time, while an iota of language tranſmits a deed of merit!

"The grand buſineſs of the diſſolution is, we hear, to be laid before the Privy Council on Thurſday next.

"Laſt Sunday, an exhortation was delivered in the ſeveral Romiſh chapels of this city, enjoining the lower order of the congregation, in the moſt earneſt manner, to behave themſelves peaceably and courteouſly to all perſons, but more eſpecially to every ſtranger of what nation ſoever, who for curioſity, or commercial views, ſhall viſit this kingdom."

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IN conſequence of obſerving in your paper ſome time ago, an advertiſement from the *Pantheon*, announcing the three ſubſequent queſtions to be debated by that Society, I determined to attend the diſcuſſion of the one reſpecting the *ſufferings* of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, which was appointed for laſt night. I confeſs, Sir, I was not diſappointed; a variety of very ingenious ſpeeches were delivered on the occaſion. None of them, however, pleaſed me ſo much, as one delivered by a gentleman on the Preſident's right hand: He entered pretty fully into the principal cauſes of that unfortunate Queen's ſufferings. In ſpeaking of her perſonal beauty, and the conſiderable effect it had in rouſing the envy and jealouſy of Queen Eliſabeth, he mentioned, in confirmation of this fact, a circumſtance that I don't remember to have ſeen in any authenticated hiſtory of that period, viz. "That Eliſabeth appointed certain phyſicians to inſpect the body of Mary ſoon after ſhe was beheaded, with regard to its ſymmetry and proportion, and to report to her whether it was ſo complete in thoſe reſpects as had been held forth by perſons of taſte and judgment."—The report of the phyſicians was, "That the body was in every reſpect a perfect model of ſymmetry and perfection."

Now, Mr Printer, I ſhould account myſelf much obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents, to be informed in what hiſtory or writing I can find this remarkable proof of Eliſabeth's envy and jealouſy recorded.

I never could ſpeak in public, otherwiſe I would have aſked the Gentleman where that circumſtance was to be found. I have, therefore, choſen this method to procure information, and I doubt not it will be given.

Edinburgh, 27th June. IGNORAMUS.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, June 26. Succeſs, Ferrier, from Longanet, with ſtones; Janet, Clark, from Limekills, with coals.—27. Induſtry, Williſon, from Konningsberg, with barley and peaſe; Peggy and Agnes, Primroſe, from ditto, with oats and ditto; Jameſes, Somervail, from Newcaſtle, with goods; Peggy, Wilſon, from Cramond; Jean, Barr, from Scalock.—28. Friendſhip, Kincaid, from ditto; Hailes Caſtle, Wiſhart, from ditto; Swift, Williſon, from Aberdeen; Peggy, Laird, from Arbroath.—30. Kincardine, Hodge, from Kincaple, with whiſky; Oſwald, Beattie, from Scalock, in ballaſt; Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, with goods; Garield, Garthe, from Arrundale, with timber; Diligence, Angus, from Dundee, with green wood; Love and Unity, Byres, from London, with goods.

SAILED, Jean, Bain, for Wick, with meal; Robert and Marjory, Flett, for Stromneſs, with goods; Mary and Betty, Smith, for the Moray Frith, with grain and ditto; Endeavour, Marſhall, for London, with coals and ditto; Friendſhip, Ritchie, for ditto, with ditto; Speedwell, Gilles, for Thurſo, with ditto; Succeſs, Ferrier, for Inverkeithing, with timber; Mobell and Mary, Harlow, for Scalock, with grain.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed ALEXANDER PORTERFIELD of Fulwood are requeſted, by themſelves or their doers, to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday next, the 3d of July, at twelve o'clock.

HOTEL OR INN TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to immediately, the HOTEL in Cheſſel's Buildings, fronting the High Street, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, neatly fitted up, and conveniently ſituated for the buſineſs either of a Hotel or Inn, or both. As the apartments are numerous, elegant, and very compact, it would make one of the moſt capital inns in the kingdom; and ſtables can be furniſhed at hand.

The whole is centrical for the roads from London, and the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt country.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor in Cheſſel's Court, Mr John Anderſon writer to the ſignet, or Mr William M'Ewan writer, Kincaid's Buildings.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, within the Council Chamber, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

An AREA, lying at the eaſt end of the High Scool Yards, and which is a good ſituation for building on, well aired, and commands an extenſive view of the Frith and eaſt country.

A plan of the ſaid area, and conditions of roup, will be ſeen at the City-clerks Chamber,

Lands in Linlithgowſhire to be Sold.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 30th of July 1783, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BALVORMY, lying in the pariſh and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow, conſiſting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are paſture, and 21 planted.—The whole are incloſed with ſtone dykes, (excepting a few acres called the *Glebe*,) and ſubdivided into ſixteen incloſures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime draw kiln.

There are two lime quaries, and lime ſtone in other parts of the lands, alſo a good free ſtone quarry.

The lands have been moſtly paſtured with black cattle and ſheep the laſt ſeven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in graſs, about 188l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were ſet for tillage the laſt and three following crops, at from 2l. 2s. to 3l. 4s. Sterling per acre.

If not ſold altogether, the lands will be expoſed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the weſt of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartraver.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the eaſt of the laſt-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaſers.

The title deeds, and a plan of the eſtate, will be ſhown by John Gray writer to the ſignet, who has power to ſell by a private bargain; and the grounds will be ſhown by James Binnie at Balvormy.

SAILED FROM STROMNESS, June 13.—Jaſon of Neweaſtle, Johnſton, from Memel, for Belfaſt; Minerva of ditto, Jube, of ditto, for Greenock; Martilla of Sunderland, Jeulan, from ditto, for Lancaſter; Rachel of Stromneſs, Cruickſhanks, from Berwick, for Bona; —— of and for Whitehaven, Redry, from Memel; Commerce of Newcaſtle, Marſhall, from ditto, for Liverpool; Seaton of and Workington, Craige, from ditto; William of Lancaſter, Deves, from Lynn, for Liverpool.

REMAIN, July 20.—The Hudſon's Bay Company's ſhips, for Hudſon's Bay; and his Majeſty's Revenue Cutter, Captain Kidd, from a cruiſe.

ARRIVED AT *GREENOCK*, June 21.—Betty, Gray, from New York, in ballaſt; Jenny, Rankine, from Dumfries, with timber; Jenny, Freebairn, from Belfaſt, with flint ſtones; Jeanie, Ferguſon, from Dublin, with goods; Jean and Nelly, Telfart, from Portpatrick, with oats; Glaſgow, Slater, from Ulverſton, with goods; Peggy, Lamont, from Belfaſt, with ditto; Nelly, Morriſon, from Kirkcudbright, with meal.—24. Lady Harriot, Hunter, from Carlingford, with limeſtones.—25. Fortune, Mackrun, from Drogheda, with ditto.—26. Janet, Stewart, from Whitehorn, with oats.

SAILED, June 24.—Nelly, Lyon, for Belfaſt, with wheat; Peggy, Macarthur, for ditto, with ditto.—25. Chriſtie, Mackay, for Dublin, with goods

ARRIVED AT *SEALOCK*, June 23. Glaſgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with flour and linen; Hailes Caſtle, Anderſon, from Leith, with wheat.—24. Anna and Regina, Ellingſon, from Norway, with timber.—25. Oſwald, Beattie, from Leith, with wheat; Jean, Barr, from ditto, with barley; Chriſtian, Young, from ditto, with ditto; George, Simpſon, from Dunbar, with peaſe and flour; John and Katharine, Scotland, from Alloa, with wheat.—26. Charles, Mackie, from ditto, with deals.—27. John, Robertſon, from Leith, with wheat; May, Wilſon, from ditto, with ditto; Providence, Roſs, from ditto, with ditto.

SAILED, 23. Peggy and Betſey, Ruſſel, for Memel, in balaſt; Ferrit, Richardſon, for Dantzic, with ditto; Salvator, Halveſon, from Chriſtiana, with ditto; Margaret, Stenhouſe, for Peterſburgh, with ditto; Providence, Ruder, from Wells, with ditto; William and Jane, Holmes, for Lynn, with ditto.—24. Memphis, Shannon, for Memel, with ditto; Emanuel, Thorſon, for Arundale, with ditto.—25. Endeavour, Juckling, for Wells, with ditto.—26. Succeſs, Hay, for Rotterdam, with ditto; Bleſſed Endeavour, Walker, for ditto.—27. John and Margaret, Smith, for Lynn, with ditto; Jean and Mary, Jaffray, for ditto, with ditto.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

THAT upon the 9th day of July next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, there is to be SOLD within the houſe of William King vintner in Banff, The OUTSTANDING DEBTS belonging to the Creditors of James Robertſon and Company, late merchants in Portſoy, to the amount of 10,000 l. or thereabout. The liſt of which, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Grant, at the houſe of Mr George Robinſon in Banff. And at the ſame time and place there is to be ſold, that Tenement in Keith which pertained to James Milne of Funſtair, and afterwards to the ſaid James Robertſon and Company.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Lands and Eſtate of KILGRASTOWN, lying in the county of Perth, will be expoſed to ſale judicially, in the courſe of next winter. Theſe Lands are conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated within three miles of the town of Perth; and the late proprietor beautified the place with extenſive policies. There is a commodious Dwelling houſe upon the eſtate, which lies about a quarter of a mile weſt from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete ſet of offices lately built thereon. The proven rental will be ſhown by William Lumſdaine clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth; and further particulars will be explained in a future advertiſement.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF BARGALLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARGALLY, with the valuable natural WOODS thereon, belonging to Dr Andrew Heron, lying within the pariſh of Monnygaff, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent of the lands, after deduction of the teinds, is 88 l. 2 s. 6-12ths; which is valued at 23 years purchaſe; and the free teind is 5 l. 10 s. 5-12ths, which is valued at five years purchaſe: And the value of the lands, ſtock and teind, jointly amounts to - - - - L. 2053 17 1 7-12ths

The preſent growing woods, and the ſtool of the woods, after the preſent growth is cut, are valued ſeparately, agreeable to the teſtimonies of two ſkilful perſons,

The preſent growth at	L. 2050 0 0	
And the ſtool at	685 0 0	
Total value of the woods,		2735 0 0
Total upſet price of the lands and woods,		L. 4788 17 1 7-12ths

The lands held blench of the crown, and extend to 1710 Scots acres, of which there is, of

Natural wood and planting,	146 acres.
Arable and meadow ground,	183½
Grazing ground, or ſheep-paſture,	1380½
	1710

The natural wood conſiſts chiefly of Oak, upwards of forty years old, interſperſed with remarkable fine Beeches, and Cheſnut-Oaks, Elm, Birch, Aller, &c. and many of the planted trees would make excellent maſts for ſhipping.

The eſtate lies near to Wigton Bay, which is navigable within a mile and a half of the houſe, and affords a ready tranſport for the woods. The lands may be improved at a ſmall expence, by means of marle within the grounds, and lime which may be eaſily brought by water; and there are promiſing appearances of lead and copper ore in ſeveral parts of the grounds.

The ſituation of the place is peculiarly beautiful and romantic. The grounds are ſtocked with a variety of ſmall game, and a rivulet that forms a boundary to two thirds of the eſtate, and by which the tide riſes within half a mile of the lands, furniſhes ſalmon and excellent trouts.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Mackenzie writer to the ſignet, agent in the proceſs of ranking and ſale, who will ſhow a plan of the eſtate, and a particular eſtimate of the value of the woods; or to Mr Thomas Bruce clerk to the proceſs, in whoſe hands the conditions of roup may be ſeen.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheſtle, Carnbanmore, Weſter Carnbane, Eaſter and Weſter Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruſkirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camuſvrackan, three fifths of Eaſter Aird, Dericamus, Daelhierlich, Caſtlie and Camuſlay, with the grazlings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary) is 590l. 15s. 5d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchaſe, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forreſter at Cheſtle, will ſhow the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Lands of Langſide in Roxburghſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Edinburgh, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe there, upon Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of LANGSIDE, lying within the pariſh of Bowden, and county of Roxburgh. Theſe lands lie contiguous, are wholly arable, and are all incloſed. There is a convenient ſteading of houſes, and ſome valuable aſh and elm trees, upon the premiſſes.

For further particulars apply to Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Tawſe writer there.

CASTLESTEWART ESTATE.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 19th day of Auguſt 1783, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight Merk Land of DAVALTOUN, lying in the pariſhes of Glaſſerton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, conſiſting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 1047l. Sterling of yearly rent, which riſes during the currency of the preſent leaſes to above 1060l. To be expoſed to ſale, for the encouragement of purchaſers, at 27,000l Sterling.

On this eſtate (which is all ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided) there is a large commodious modern manſion houſe, with ſuitable offices, all in good repair; alſo fine gardens and an extenſive policy, laid out in the beſt taſte, with a great deal of young planting, very thriving.

This eſtate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 500 acres, lying round the manſion houſe, are preſently out of leaſe. The eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords no leſs than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a member in parliament, and the tithes are valued.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the pariſh of Balmaghie and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, conſiſting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 416l. of yearly rent.—To be expoſed to ſale at 10,000 l. Sterl. or in the following lots, at the prices after mentioned, viz.

Lot 1. The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Ulliok, and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 773 acres, as preſently poſſeſſed by Samuel and David M'Clellans, at 135 l. 2s. Sterling. To be expoſed at 3200 l. Sterling.

Lot 2. Drumglaſs, Torneroch, and Meikle and Little Duchraes, about 884 acres, as preſently poſſeſſed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. Sterling. To be expoſed at 3700 l. Sterling.

Lot 3. Uriock, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as preſently poſſeſſed by Andrew M'Min, at 108l. 19s. 2¾d. To be expoſed at 2600 l. Sterling.

And, laſtly, Drumbreck, about 137 acres, as preſently poſſeſſed by William M'Kenzie, at 20l. 9s. 10d. To be expoſed at 500 l. Sterling.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at 925 l. 6s. 8d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the beſt quality for improving the grounds is eaſily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this eſtate, which at laſt cutting, in 1768, ſold for 400 l. ſterling; and there is alſo another wood preſently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.

The tenants pay all the public and pariſh burdens over and above the rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaſer will have a right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Iſobel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. ſterling,

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the Town of WHITTERN, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. ſterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leaſes, plans of the eſtates, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corſby, near Newtonſtewart, will ſhow the lands.

Eſtate of Melroſs, in Banff Shire.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 17th of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS, with the Mill and Multures thereof, lying in the pariſh of Gamrie, and ſhire of Banff, conſiſting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improveable Ground,	324	0	3
Paſture,	663	1	6
Total Scots meaſure,	1693	3	38

This eſtate, from the long abſence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a moſt deſireable ſubject for improvement. It lies pleaſantly on the ſea-coaſt, within two miles of the town of Banff, and ſtill nearer to Down and Gardenſton, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the ſoil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully ſupplied with fuel, in virtue of a ſervitude over the neighbouring moſſes of Fiſhery.

The preſent free rent, compared to the extent and value of the ſubject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 211l. 19s. 7½d. Sterling, including the converſion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the courſe of the current leaſes, ſome riſes will take place; and nothing is ſtated, and, owing to the want of hands, little is at preſent drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue ſlate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a-year, and may now be again wrought to ſtill greater advantage.

The manſion-houſe and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; ſo that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can ſeldom appear in the market.

The tacks are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will ſhow the grounds and furniſh rentals, which, with an inventory of the progreſs, with an exact plan of meaſurement, may alſo be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude with any perſon inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

Sale of Lands in Berwickſhire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIEL, adjoining thereto, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Dunſe, and ſhire of Berwick.

This eſtate is of great extent, both of arable land and paſture grounds. The arable land is a good ſoil and fine dry ſituation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the paſturage is known to be among the beſt and ſoundeſt ſheep-grounds in the county. The leaſes of the whole eſtate are nearly out; and that of Cockburn Mains, the principal farm, expired as to the paſturage at Whitſunday laſt, and as to the arable lands ends with the preſent crop; ſo that a purchaſer might enter to this extenſive farm immediately.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this eſtate, the veins having been diſcovered and wrought in an adjoining eſtate.

The whole lands and eſtate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Weſter Winſhiell, being a forty ſhilling land of old extent, and ſeparately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate, with the rental, tacks, &c.

N. B. If the eſtate is not immediately ſold, the extenſive farm of Cockburn Mains will be let for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon.

LANDS TO BE LET.

THE Farms of MOAT and THORNHILL, lying within two miles of the the town of Ayr, now in a proper ſtate of culture for being let.——Any good tenants inclining to take leaſes, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, may apply to Robert Aitken writer in Ayr.

SALE of LANDS in the COUNTY of AYR.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup or Auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 30th of July 1783, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

That Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN which lies on the eaſt ſide of Glen water; and the following Farms lying on the weſt ſide of the ſaid water, viz. High, Laigh, and Mid Overmuir, Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, Baliſkyte, Brooklees, Carlingcraigs, Navocklaw, Brachead, Eaſt, Mid, and Weſt Foulpaples, Eaſt and Weſt Gemmſland, Burflat, Eaſt and Weſt Cronan, and Holehouſe, all holding of the Crown, and paying 517 l. 14s 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling free yearly rent, computing the victual and caſualties at a reaſonable converſion.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Loudoun, in the neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Darvel and Newmills, and on the great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, and from Glaſgow to Dumfries and Carliſle by Eaglethan, only ſix miles from Glaſgow, and the ſame diſtance from Kilmarnock.

A great part of theſe lands is arable, and has been incloſed with ditch and hedge during the currency of the preſent leaſes. The ſoil is good, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The preſent rent is very low, and will riſe greatly at the next ſet. Some of the leaſes are expired, and others expire in 1784 and 1787. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens over and above the rents.

LOT II. The farms of MAUCHLINE-MAINS (excluſive of a ſmall part poſſeſſed by John Miller, now ſold), alſo the Farms of Eaſt, Weſt and South Moſsgavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 708 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the ceſs-books, including John Millar's park, at 602l. 11 s. 3 d. Scots, and paying of free yearly rent 235 l. 14 s. Sterl. 20 bolls meal, 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 ſtones ſtraw.

LOT III. The HAUGH MILL, MILL-LANDS, & MULTURES, preſently let at 12 l. 12 s. 4 d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10½ pecks meal, 13 bolls 9¼ pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the ceſs-books at 69 l. 4 s. 11 d. Scots. The lands conſiſt only of about ſeven acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a moſt extenſive thirlage; for, excluſive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that pariſh, ſhe is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchaſe at a great price.

The preſent leaſe was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent; and when it expires, if the thirlage is not impaired by a ſale to the ſtranger heritors, a very great riſe may be depended on.

LOT IV. The Lands of WILLOCH-HILL, conſiſting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the ceſs-books at 31 l. 1 s. 1 d. Scots, preſently ſet to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

The whole of the laſt three lots lie in the pariſh of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glaſgow to Dumfries and Carliſle, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and ſix miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable and well incloſed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land-tax; during the currency of the leaſes they have been highly improved by incloſing, ſubdividing, and limeing and ſo at the expiry will ſet for double rent.

LOT V. The FARMS of Prieſtſhiels Stottencleuch, Graſhills, Blackſide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, conſiſting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the ceſs-books at 443 l. 2 s. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99 l. 14 s. 1 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Muirkirk, and the above mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr paſſes through them; they afford excellent ſheep-paſture, and have beſides a conſiderable quantity of arable land; are capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themſelves.

There is alſo a great appearence of lead-mines in different parts of this eſtate, and it abounds with game. At the laſt ſet the tenants paid no leſs then 846l. Sterling of groſſum; ſo at Martinmas next, when the leaſes expire, above double the preſent rent may be depended on. The eſtate has a right of common paſturage, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extenſive muir called The North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of ſtipend over and above his rent.

The purchaſers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

PARCELS.

1. The farms of Lochfield, Braidlie, and Fioch,	L.	54	2. 0	4-12ths
2. Tongue under the Law and Broomhill,		62	12 4	
3. Henrytown and Winſhiells, -		39	7 11	5-12ths
4. Eaſt, Mid, and Weſt, Glaiſters, -		50	12 2	
5. Darvel-mill and Quarter-houſe, -		44	14 1	10-12ths
6. High, Low, and Mid Overmuir,		56	6 1	8-12ths
7. Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, and Baliſkyte, - -		39	7 1	8-12ths
8. Brooklees, Carlingcraig, Navocklaw, and Brachead, -		53	12 10	7-12ths
9. Eaſt, Weſt, and Mid Foulpaples, Eaſt and Weſt Gemmiſland, Burflatt, Eaſt and Weſt Cronan, and Holehouſe,		116	19 4	8-12th
	L.	517	14 10	10-12ths

The lands in Lot II. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

	Money. L.	s.	D.	Meal. B.	Bear. B.
1. Mauchline Mains, -	72	5	6	0	0
2. Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſsgavils, Loch-hill, and Broadnewlands,	120	12	8	12	6
3. Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, & Dykefield, - -	42	5	10	8	7
	235	14	0	20	13

The lands of Mauchline Mains, in Parcel 1. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. The lands poſſeſſed by Matthew Fiſher, Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennant, at -	L.	15	16 4
2. The lands poſſeſſed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilſon, at - -		19	15 10
3. The lands poſſeſſed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton at - - -		28	13 4
4. The lands poſſeſſed by John Richmond and Robert Weir, at - - -		18	8 0
	L.	72	13 6

The lands in the pariſh of Muirkirk, in Lot V. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. Prieſtſhiels, Stottencleugh, and Graſhills,	L.	40	0 0
2. Blackſide, Linburn, and Lamontburn,		39	0 6 8-12ths
3. Harwood, - - -		11	0 0
4. Muirmill and Mill-lands, -		9	13 7
	L.	99	14 1 8-12ths

The title-deeds, rentals, current leaſes, plans of the lands, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, perſons inclined to purchaſe may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will alſo be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will ſhow the lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40*s.* 6*d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*